

## The Daily Freeman.

## EVENING EDITION.

The Freeman.  
With his hand upon his charter,  
And his foot upon the sod,  
He will stand—ordie a martyr  
For his Freedom and his God.

C. W. WILLARD, Editor.  
J. W. WHEELLOCK, Printer.

MONTPELIER, VT.  
FRIDAY, OCT. 11, 1861.

HAVING CHOSEN OUR CAUSE WITHOUT GUILE  
AND WITH PURE MOTIVES, LET US RENEW OUR  
TRUST IN GOD AND GO FORWARD WITHOUT FEAR  
AND WITH MANLY HEARTS.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

## TO MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

The DAILY FREEMAN, containing the full telegraphic report to the associated press in Boston, morning and evening, and a full report of the proceedings of the Legislature, will be furnished during the Session to mail subscribers at the rate of \$1.00 for three months. For \$1.20 the DAILY will be sent three months, postage free. Two cents for single copies in wrapper, to be had at all times at the office. Members ordering papers to be sent regularly for the Session and wishing to pay the postage here will be supplied at the rate of two cents per number. The paper will be delivered to members and others at their rooms, at the rate of \$1.25 for three months.

The WEEKLY FREEMAN will be furnished to mail subscribers during the Session for twenty-five cents.

File of the latest New York and Boston papers will be at all times at the FREEMAN OFFICE, and those desiring to see these papers can do so by calling at this office.

HENRY CLAY ONE TRUE SON.—While one of the sons of Henry Clay has joined or tried to join the rebels, one true and loyal son remains—Thomas H. Clay, who has recently published the most fearless avowals of his determination to support the Union.

ELECTION DAY.—Election Day yesterday, which was one of the most summer-like days of the whole season, passed off considering the immense multitude in attendance, with much quietness, and without accident or any noticeable disorders.

GEN. WILSON'S REGIMENT.—One of the finest and most perfectly equipped Regiments that has been raised in Massachusetts, is that of the 25th—the one lately raised through the personal influence and energy of Senator Wilson. It is everywhere eliciting high commendation on the way.

OUR LOAN TAKEN IN ENGLAND.—By last arrivals we learn that, in spite of the warnings and croakings of the London Times, our new National loan is being quite largely taken by the English capitalists.

BREXANAN has written a strong war letter to a Union Convention, recommending a vigorous prosecution of the war and hunting down the rebels and thieves to the death. There was once a thief detected in the act, but rushing into the crowd, cried *Stop thief* louder than any of the rest, and in that way escaped.

THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT.—The Government of France has given a quietus to the agents of the Southern Confederacy, in the shape of a declaration from M. Rouher, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, on the subject of the blockade. It restates in the most explicit manner the principles on which the Government respects the blockade, which it assumes to be well founded and well maintained. The following, concerning a much mooted point, will show the spirit of the document:

"The effectiveness of a blockade is now admitted by the world to be the essential condition of its validity; but, from the moment that there are upon the spot to which a belligerent means to interdict access sufficient forces to prevent an approach, without exposure to certain danger, the neutral is constrained, whatever injury he may experience, to respect the blockade. If he violate it, he exposes himself to be treated as an enemy by the belligerent toward whom he has departed from the duties of neutrality."

AUTUMNAL TINTS.—No one can maintain, after this year's experience, that frost has any special agency in the autumn coloration of the leaves. Scientific men have long understood the matter, and have explained the ripening of leaf as a simple process of vegetable growth, though the coloration of the leaves at maturity can no more be accounted for than the red rose, the blue of the violet, or the orange of the lily. The color which leaves assume in the fall is due to the same causes. But the popular idea that the leaves are changed by the frost is so firmly established in the minds of unscientific and unobservant people, that it is difficult to dispel. This year the foliage has assumed the most gorgeous coloring without a sign of frost, and, indeed, seems to be more brilliant on account of its non-appearance. This is perfectly natural, as the leaves have been able to gradually and freely assume the colors which belong to their ripeness, unobstructed by sudden cold.—*Post.*

New York, Oct. 10. The Post says there is not a word of truth in the Times' dispatch about the drowning of seven hundred rebels.

## Inauguration Dinner.

His Excellency Gov. Fairbanks was present and presided at the board.

Mr. Colby of Montpelier introduced the after-dinner exercises by saying:

"I do not rise, Sir, with any purpose of making a speech of my own, but as was expressed by Mr. Webster, when he said that he regarded that man as the best lawyer who knew best where to find the law; I think he may be considered a tolerably good speaker, who knows where to find a good speech; and I propose to avail myself of this opportunity to do so."

The great event of the day is the commemoration of the greatest man our State can boast, and it is also proper that we should be mindful of the day,—a man who carries the whole weight and responsibility of the American Republic, a man on whom at this time a greater number of anxious eyes and hearts are turned, than upon any other in any past time. I give,

"The President of the United States"—"The Union, one and inseparable."

He called upon his genial friend Col. Dickey to respond.

Mr. Dickey said:—"I did not come here to speak, but to hear others; but the sentiment that has just been read, is one that almost any one at the present time can say something about. It is true, sir, that the Chief Magistrate of this Republic has much to contend with. It has been well said that many eyes are turned upon him. He has shown a steady and fixed purpose, to see that the Constitution is maintained and the American flag respected. But the sentiment goes farther, and speaks of the 'Union, one and inseparable.' We have now thirty-four States instead of thirteen; we to-day compete with any nation on the globe. I feel that it is the duty of every American citizen to pay his money, or spill his blood, if need be, to sustain the Government."

Mr. Colby then presented the following sentiment:

"His Excellency the Governor of Vermont; honored as a magistrate and a man, weighed in the balances and held good."

The Governor responded:—"In justice to my own feelings I willingly express to you my appreciation of the sentiment."

Mr. Colby rose to present another sentiment. He referred to a book written in 1797, in which the manufacturing interest of Vermont, and especially Vergennes is noticed. He thought Vergennes had of late turned its attention to producing men, rather than manufacturing, and gave the "Orator of the day, F. E. Woodbridge of Vergennes."

Mr. Woodbridge responded in a genial and appropriate speech.

Ex-Gov. Fitcher responded to the sentiment:—"The integrity and virtue of Ethan Allen, the one as firm as the granite, the other as pure as the marble of Vermont." He spoke eloquently of the history of Allen, and said that his spirit still lived among the people of Vermont. It was greatly to be wished that such a man still lived. He spoke of the statue, expressing the hope that the spirit which it represented, would be infused into those who beheld it.

Mr. Colby presented the sentiment:—"The Artist and the Hero; they will speak to posterity each of the other."

"The early Heroes of Vermont," worthy of the description of pencil and pen; while we award to the Hero the just meed of our praise, posterity will award just praise to our Mead."

Mr. Mead responded, expressing his sense of the kindness of the present sentiment, and of the many words of encouragement he had received during the prosecution of his work.

Mr. D. P. Thompson in responding, said:

"If there is any popularity attending the work known as the 'Green Mountain Boys,' it must be owing to the truthfulness of the scenes therein delineated. The heroes of Vermont were popular because they were heroes in the truest sense of the word. Among these there were three men who were ever especially conspicuous in patriotic and bold action—Ethan Allen, Remember Baker, and Seth Warner."

They were different, but together made a trio capable of all possible successes. Baker was the best to originate plans, and Allen to execute them; while Warner, by his sound judgment and cool courage, would correct any errors in Baker's plans, and then follow up Allen to the death in the execution. These men were backed by scores of less conspicuous ones; and it was they in the aggregate, who made for themselves the fame that has always been indissolubly associated with the name of the Green Mountain Boys. And well may the poet exclaim of them:

"What heroes from the woodland spring,  
When through the forest awaked a band,  
The thrilling cry of Freedom rang,  
And to the work of war arraying  
The yeoman's iron hand!"

Mr. Davis of Caledonia County, responded to the sentiment:—"The Green Mountain Boys, and the Army; let them verify that saying of Ethan Allen's, and teach the Rebels of the South that the gods of the valleys, are not the gods of the hills." He said:

"I suppose there is not a Vermonter that looks into the history of Vermont who is not proud of the worthies that have been named. The history of Vermont presents indeed a rare history. It is unique because the people were comparatively isolated. In her early history she was surrounded by enemies, and a nation by herself." He then spoke of the Heroes of Vermont, especially of Seth Warner.

Hon. D. Needham responded to the sentiment:—"Self-Government; The American People—may they show their capacity for self-government, Liberty and the Union; one and inseparable." He said:

Mr. President:—"I can occupy but a moment at this late hour; but it seems to me that the right of self-government was the cause of the great struggle in which our fathers engaged; and it seems to me that it is the cause now of our present struggle. The question is now whether man is capable of self-government. In past time, nations seem all to have lost this right. When the bombardment of Fort Sumter commenced, the people left their various occupations and gave themselves, their hearts, their lives, to our country. They are going to vindicate the great principle doubted by the powers of Europe, that man is capable of self-government. History will show that the American people will sustain this right; they will sustain their flag. The great lesson will be taught that the people of the United States, by their virtue, have established the fact that God designed man for self-government."

Judge Kellogg of Brattleboro, having taken his chair in the absence of the Governor, was

called upon by Mr. Colby to explain a passage in the book above referred to, published in 1779. It was there stated that the inhabitants of the town of Westminster were formerly fanatical in matters of religion, and a story was there referred to, of a man's being excommunicated from the Church, for killing a bear on Sunday.

Judge Kellogg explained by saying that the man referred to was a Mr. Wright, who had discovered traces of bears in his cornfield, and stayed at home to watch, and succeeded in killing a bear. The word soon got abroad among the neighbors, that Wright had shot a bear on Sunday. He was cited to appear before the Church of which he was a member, and the regular steps taken, and it was thought best to excommunicate him. On the Sabbath, when the sentence of excommunication was to be read from the pulpit, (according to the custom of the times,) Mr. Wright was present with his musket; and when the clergyman, in reading the important document had reached and was about to pronounce his name, leveled the piece at him. The clergyman suspended his reading, and turning to the congregation, blandly said:

"Brethren, all things may be lawful for me; but some are not expedient."

A vote of thanks to the Band, for their excellent music, was passed, and the company dispersed.

## GOVERNOR FAIRBANKS' ADDRESS.

The Honorable the General Assembly  
of the State of Vermont:

GENTLEMEN:—The extraordinary events of the present year,—the critical condition of the country, and the very responsible and difficult duties assigned to the Executive, under the provisions of the acts of the late extra session of the Legislature, furnish a sufficient reason why I should depart from the usual custom in retiring from the Executive office, and communicate briefly in an address to the General Assembly, the transactions of the past few months, and especially those pertaining to the organization and equipment of troops for the service of the United States.

Immediately after the passage of the act of April 26th, providing for "the appointment of Regimental and Field officers," the 1st Regiment was detached from the Uniform Militia for three months service under the requisition of the President of the United States, and on the second day of May, mustered at Rutland.

This Regiment, under its accomplished commander, Col. Phelps, did important service at Newport News, and was honorably mustered out of the service of the United States at Brattleboro, on the 13th of August.

On the 7th of May orders were issued for recruiting the second and third Regiments of volunteers, under the provisions of the act of April 26th, entitled "an act to provide for raising six special Regiments."

These were filled with great dispatch and mustered at Burlington and St. Johnsbury early in June.

The second Regiment, under Col. Whiting, left Burlington for Washington City, June 24th.

The third Regiment was ordered forward by the Secretary of War July 18th, and left St. Johnsbury under the command of Colonel—now Brigadier General—Smith, July 24th.

On the 6th of August, commissions were issued for raising the fourth and fifth Regiments of Volunteers, which were filled nearly or quite to the maximum number of 1046 men each, and mustered at Brattleboro and St. Albans, Sept. 12th—14th.

The fourth, under Col. Stoughton, left Brattleboro for Washington City, Sept. 21st, and the fifth, under Col. Smalley, left St. Albans September 23d.

These several Regiments have been uniformly equipped, furnished with army wagons and horses, and armed with Rifle Muskets at the expense of the State.

On the 17th of September recruiting officers were appointed for raising the sixth Regiment of Volunteers, which was filled with great promptitude, and mustered at Montpelier the first week in October, under the command of Col. Lord—being fully equipped and uniformed, ready to be ordered forward to the seat of war.

These five Regiments are composed principally of the mechanics and yeomanry of the State, and under their educated and experienced commanders, will, it is believed, form a Vermont Brigade.

On the seventh of August, I issued a commission to Capt. E. Weston, Jr., to raise a company of practical Sharpshooters, to be organized upon the plan of Col. H. Berdan, as approved and authorized by the President and Secretary of War.

This company was recruited to the maximum number, and left West Randolph for Col. Berdan's Regiment in the army of the Potomac, on the 14th of September.

On the 25th of September, I issued a commission to Capt. H. R. Stoughton, to raise a second company of Sharpshooters.

These companies have been, or are to be, armed, uniformed, and equipped by the General Government.

A Regiment of mounted cavalry has been raised by voluntary enlistment under a commission issued by the Secretary of War to Col. L. B. Platt. I have authorized Capt. L. R. Sayles of Leicester to raise a squadron of Cavalry to form a part of a Regiment apportioned to the several New England States to be organized, uniformed and equipped by Gov. Sprague of Rhode Island, to be denominated the New England Regiment of Mounted Cavalry. This order is subject to the direction of the Legislature.

These several corps are composed of intelligent, independent citizens—volunteers—enlisted for three years or during the war; and the alacrity with which they have volunteered and entered into the service of the Country is a remarkable and gratifying expression of the devoted patriotism of our citizens, and an unmistakable pledge of the loyalty of Vermont to the Government of the United States and the cause of the Union.

I should do injustice to my own feelings, as well as to the officers and men in service, should I fail to mention the uniform testimony, which has been communicated to me, of the excellent conduct of our troops. Those of them that have been in active service have been under excellent discipline, and have, when in posts of danger and fatigue, displayed a coolness, courage and endurance, not excelled by soldiers in the regular army, while their moral bearing and exemplary deportment has won for them the confidence and approbation of their superior officers.

I doubt not that the Regiments which have

recently joined them, as well as the one soon to follow, will do themselves equal credit, and prove an honor to the State and the Country.

It will be recollected that the act of the extra Session, authorizing the raising of these special Regiments, is independent of any previous military organization or statute. The responsibility of raising, organizing, uniforming, arming and equipping them is made the sole duty of the Governor.

In the absence of any military organization, or authorized code, this duty has been embarrassing and laborious; and not unfrequently responsibilities were assumed for which no specific authority existed. But in all cases, care has been taken to conform to the obvious intent and meaning of the act aforesaid.

By the provision of this act, the term of service is limited to two years, and each non-commissioned officer, musician and private, is entitled to receive from the State of Vermont, seven dollars per month, in addition to the compensation paid by the United States.

The requisition of the President of the United States for troops for three years, or during the war, made it expedient and necessary to adopt a form of contract in accordance thereto, while at the same time it was made to conform to the provisions of the act aforesaid, as follows:—"We enlist and agree to send for the first two years under and by virtue of the provisions of the act of the Legislature of this State, entitled 'an act to provide for raising six special Regiments, for immediate service, for protecting and defending the Constitution and the Union,' approved April 26th, 1861, and to receive the compensation therein provided, and for the third year, under the laws, rules and regulations relating to the army of the United States, and such further compensation, if any, as the Legislature of the State of Vermont may hereafter provide."

It will be seen, therefore, that should the term of service be extended to the third year, the soldiers thus serving will not be entitled to the seven dollars per month extra pay without further Legislative provisions. Every consideration of equity and justice demands that provision should be made for placing the several corps of citizen soldiers upon the same footing in this regard.

Owing to circumstances beyond any control it has, until the present time, been impossible to obtain all the vouchers necessary for preparing properly the abstracts to be presented to the Treasury Department, for the reimbursement of expenses incurred by the State. An estimate, certified by me to be within the amount actually expended for the first, second and third Regiments, was forwarded to Washington by J. W. Stewart, Esq., Inspector of Finance, early in September, upon which estimate, forty per cent or one hundred and twenty three thousand (123,000) dollars has been refunded and placed in the State Treasury. The amount of warrants drawn by me upon the Treasurer, up to and including the 4th of October, is five hundred and twelve thousand three hundred and sixty two dollars and fifty-nine cents; which amount has been disbursed upon proper vouchers for the six regiments aforesaid, under appropriate heads, to be submitted herewith.

Of this amount, one hundred and twenty-three thousand dollars has been reimbursed by the Secretary of the Treasury, as above stated. A few bills for expenses of the 4th and 5th Regiments are yet unsettled, as also the recruiting service, transportation, subsistence and incidental expenses of the 6th. There is also a class of claims, which I have not felt authorized to allow, which will probably be presented.

By the act of Congress of July 27th, it is provided as follows:—"That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and is hereby directed, out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, to pay to the Governor of any State, or to his duly authorized agents, the costs, charges, and expenses properly incurred by such State for enrolling, subsisting, clothing, supplying, arming, equipping, paying and transporting its troops employed in aiding to suppress the present insurrection against the United States, to be settled upon proper vouchers, to be filed and passed upon by the proper accounting officers of the Treasury." I respectfully request the appointment by the Legislature of a commission to examine the accounts for disbursements already made by me for the above purposes, to adjust and settle all outstanding bills, to arrange the vouchers, and prepare the necessary abstracts of expenses, to be presented to the Secretary of the Treasury for allowances under the act aforesaid.

Early in June I received a letter from J. W. Park, Esq. of San Francisco, California, covering a check for one thousand dollars, as a patriotic contribution to his native State, "to wards defraying the expense of fitting out her sons for the service of the country," which amount I placed in the hands of the State Treasurer.

Under the provisions of the act of November, 27th, 1860, entitled "An act for the better protection of the Treasury," I appointed John W. Stewart, Esq. of Middlebury, Inspector of Finance, which office he has accepted.

In common with the Executives of the other loyal States whose Legislatures were not then in session, I appointed commissioners to the peace convention, so called, which assembled in Washington in February last. The question of providing for reimbursing the expense of this commission is respectfully submitted for the consideration of the Legislature.

In accordance with general orders No. 25, of the war department, I appointed a Board of Medical Examiners, for the examination of candidates for the office of Surgeons of regiments, consisting of Samuel W. Thayer, Jr., M. D., of Burlington, Edward E. Phelps, M. D., of Windsor, and Sabin Newell, M. D., of St. Johnsbury, who have attended to the duties of their appointment, and the expenses of the Board are included in those of the volunteer militia.

I have appointed the Hon. Joseph Poland of Montpelier, as special financial agent, to visit and remain with the Vermont Regiments at the seat of war, for the purpose of being a medium of communication between the soldiers and their friends and consignees at home, giving information to the men and receiving and transmitting such portion of their pay as they may desire to send home for investment and safe keeping, or for the use of their families or friends. Mr. Poland has been constituted by me a Trustee of the soldiers aforesaid, for the above service, and has executed a bond, with ample sureties, for the faithful execution of the trust.

The importance of this appointment, both to the officers and men of the Regiments, and to

the State, can hardly be over estimated; but as it is not provided for by law, I commend it to the favorable consideration of the Legislature.

The multifarious and onerous duties relating to the raising, organizing and furnishing the several Regiments, the auditing of bills and accounts, the disbursement of funds, &c., imposed upon the Executive by the acts of the extra session, rendered it impossible that I should attend to the appointment and correspondence of Town agents for the support of the families of citizen soldiers; and at my request, the Lieutenant Governor kindly consented to take charge of that department of the public service. By his report, which is herewith submitted, it will be seen that the amount drawn from the Treasury prior to October 1st, is \$1,778.22.

I submit herewith a copy of instructions prepared by me for the observance of the several Town agents, but the experience of the Lieutenant Governor has shown the importance of a more perfect system, and I respectfully commend the suggestions contained in his report to the consideration of the General Assembly.

Under my directions, the Quarter Master General has sold a quantity of Windsor Rifles belonging to the State, at \$13.50 each. These Rifles are a good arm, but being without bayonets, and not adapted to the use of our soldiers, they have long remained practically useless to the State.

It is my purpose to confine this communication to the history of the past, earnestly hoping that the Governor elect, who is detained by illness, will at an early day be able to lay before you the appropriate business of the Session. I therefore omit to call your attention to measures which under other circumstances I might deem important.

Gentlemen of the Senate  
and House of Representatives:

In retiring from the arduous duties of the political year now closing, I desire to express through you, to the citizens of Vermont my high appreciation of their confidence and patriotic co-operation in carrying into execution the important measures required by the acts of the special session, and to assure you that I shall carry with me into private life, a sacred devotion to the interests of the State, and to the cause of our common Country.

You, gentlemen, are called to deliberate upon measures more important and vital to the interests of the State, and the Country, than any which has ever before occupied the attention of the General Assembly; requiring your patient, careful and dispassionate deliberation.

May an all-wise Providence guide you, and may our Heavenly Father interpose to deliver our beloved Country from its present calamity, and from the perils which threaten it, and restore to it again the blessings of peace, union and prosperity.

ERASTUS FAIRBANKS.

## Vermont Historical Society.

The twenty-second annual meeting of the Vermont Historical Society will be held at the Historical Room in the State House, Montpelier, on Tuesday, October 15th, 1861, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

The Annual address will be pronounced by the Rev. William S. Baleh of Ludlow, Vt., and several biographical sketches of distinguished Vermonters will be read on the occasion.

## Vermont Bible Society.

The Anniversary of the Vermont Bible Society will be held at Montpelier, on Wednesday, the 16th day of October.

The Directors will meet at the Rooms of the Depository at 11 o'clock A. M. The Society will meet in the same place at 2 o'clock P. M.

Anniversary exercises and Sermon in the Brick Church, at 6 1-2 o'clock in the evening.  
W. H. LORD, Sec. V. B. S.

## Mails in Montpelier.

SOUTHERN and EASTERN mail closes at 6.00 a. m.; arrives at 5 15 p. m.

NORTHWEST and WESTERN closes at 2.15 p. m.; arrives at 9.30 a. m.

All matter for these mails must be in the office before 10 o'clock, to go the same day.

BARRE mail arrives daily at 8.30 a. m.; departs every day on arrival of Southern.

BRATTLEBORO mail arrives daily at 10.00 a. m.; departs daily at 4.00 p. m.

DAVENVILLE arrives Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 12 o'clock, a. m.; departs same days at 6 o'clock, p. m.

FAIRBANKS arrives Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 1.30 p. m.; departs same as DAVENVILLE.

GREENSBORO arrives Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 1.00 p. m.; leaves alternate days on arrival of Western.

HYDEPARK, by Worcester and Elmira, arrives Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 5.00 p. m.; departs same as Barton.

CHURCHVILLE arrives Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 2.30 p. m.; departs same as DAVENVILLE.

CLARKSBURG arrives Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 1.00 p. m.; leaves alternate days on arrival of Western.

DEALIN from two to six times a week.

OFFICE NOTES FROM 7.00 A. M. TO 8.00 P. M.

Montpelier, May 1, 1861. JAMES G. FRENCH, P. M.

## A DAILY FREEMAN

Will be published at this office until further notice. Two editions will be issued, one to be ready for the mail West, and the stages that leave Montpelier in the afternoon, the other in the morning in season for the morning mails. Each edition will contain the latest telegraphic news to the time of going to press.

## The Terms will be,

\$4.00 per year, or \$1.00 for three months, to mail subscribers and those taking the paper from the office.

\$5.00 per year, or \$1.25 for three months, to village subscribers—paper delivered at their houses or places of business.

Advertisements inserted on reasonable terms. Orders are solicited.

C. W. WILLARD.

We are authorized by Col. Lord to state that no more Regiments will be called for by Governor Fairbanks. A few vacancies are left in Companies, although the Regiment is fully organized. Applications can be made at the office of the Adjutant General—Pavilion Hotel.